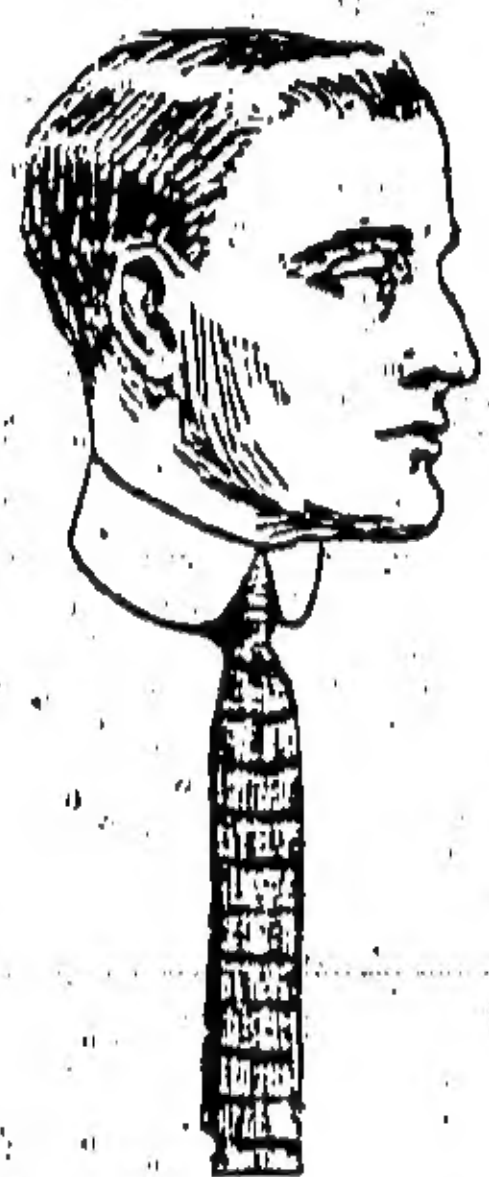


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When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

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THE CORONET

July 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, 1919.

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All the world's stage for this fine film, the scene of which ranges if not from China to Peru at least from New York to Mecca and Damascus. It is a picture that is well up to Coronet standard.

Usual Prices.

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THE "CHOP" AND CREDIT. CHINESE ATTITUDE TO FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

BY PROFESSOR C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH.

HONGKONG.

There is an ancient saying in China that when one is passing through a melon patch it is not the time to lace one's shoes. There are many other similar sage saws; all of them reveal a distrust in human nature that is peculiarly jarring to the newcomer in the Far East.

Yet, as if to emphasize the fact that China is a land of contradictions, a great deal of business is done solely by word of mouth. A Chinese merchant will prove, time after time, that his word is his bond. Europeans in the treaty ports of China trust the Chinese, and each other, in business much more than is common in London or the provincial cities. "Pattie book," says the broker, when you verbally give him an order; he makes a note of it in your presence in his pocket book, and there it is down on the tablets which no man of his acquaintance may repudiate. But when all is said and done, the Chinese are suspicious. Business is still in China very little credit in the sense that the word is interpreted in trade in Great Britain. The commercial machine of China is often clogged by mutual suspicion, and it works along in the manner of centuries ago, chiefly because of "old custom." Every piece of silver that passes through a person's hands in the country is "chopped" by those who have handled it. Banknotes issued by the leading foreign banks are marked to show whose hands they have passed through so that suspicious Chinese may trace them. The chop is the sign of the firm or the man who has used the silver or the note, and it is a guarantee that the currency is genuine.

DIABOLICAL PRACTICES.
"We sell all our goods on the strength of our 'chop' in this part of the world," said a South China British merchant to me the other day, and it is difficult to estimate the actual value of the "chop" of some of the old established firms. The only thing comparable to it in Britain is the blind faith of the public in the label of a patent medicine. There are stories about the Japanese efforts to imitate "chops" in China, and thus to sell goods by deception; and it cannot be denied that a great deal of the unpopularity of that nation in the Far East is due to those stories. For it is a truth that the British in China has a real or supposed grievance in this matter; it is useless to ignore the fact that in trade circles in the treaty ports, the Japanese are not popular. Short-sighted onlookers might say that it is all due to trade rivalry, but that is unfair. There is any amount of trade in China for all nations, only all merchants must adhere to certain generally accepted rules and regulations. Some of them want to avoid trouble. The complaint about the Japanese is that they sell goods which are made in an inferior manner with a "chop" which, at any rate resembles that marking goods made elsewhere.

The Germans were unpopular in British circles in the Far East long before the war because they used trade methods which were not fair. In the long run that sort of thing does not pay, and newcomers in the field must understand that fact.

DETREMENT TO TRADE.
Somebody once wrote that "credit is the mother of trade," and that has been shown to be true time after time. Trade still is hampered by the actual exchange of commodities is not so apparent today in Europe or America as it was even 100 years ago. Yet in China the farmer expects cash down for his goods; the small inland trader who buys them in turn demands cash down from the Chinese merchant of the treaty port, and the foreign merchant must produce a cheque to obtain the goods. This is a new state of affairs in mid-China wrote quite recently. The Japanese are borrowing money for a month at the rate of 25 and even 30 per cent to make purchases. They had to obtain the cash because their credit was not enough for the suspicious Chinese. But the credit system must be extended in China if trade is to expand as it should do.

The difficulties in the way of extended credit in China are due not only to mutual suspicion, but also to lack of law and order, and scarcity of communications. The defaulting debtor cannot be traced; moreover, local officials too often find hard cash (otherwise bribery) more attractive than the contact with Europeans in the treaty ports. And yet this great commercial people produce men who, on the death of a brother, will carry out his verbal promise even if to their own detriment. They wink at, nay, even expect, bribery and corruption in many departments of the sort of integrity that made Sir Walter Scott famous. They will carry out the promise of a relative as if it were their own obligation.

Yet it would be wrong to give the British manufacturer the idea that there is no such thing as a dishonest Chinese; moreover, it is a fact that the contact with Europeans in the treaty ports has not been altogether to the advantage of commercial morality in China. There are examples of abominable compromises—one of the largest European banks provided an example a few years ago. But usually the Chinese are very sensitive about the reputation which they possess in commercial circles, and so are their relatives. As of the little girl, it may be said of the Chinese in these matters, "When they are good they are very, very good, but..."

Any firm which exports goods for consumption among the Chinese should use a "chop." All of the big firms, who have had years of experience, have Chinese names. "Ewo," "Taikoo," and so European firms, who are called by British names like Brown or Robinson in other parts of the world, but who here are the Europeans call them "Taikoo" or "Ewo," so common are the names which were adopted from the Chinese language.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN JAVA.

The effect of Imperial Preference on the United States East Asiatic Fleet; Mr. Gerard Swope, President of the International General Electric Company; and Mr. Emil M. Schurz, Inaugural Address of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, on June 27th (says the *Shanghai Gazette*). The dinner was given at the American Club. The guests were introduced to the company by Mr. J. Harold Dollar, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Admiral Rodgers in his speech touched on various problems affecting the Far East. He spoke first of the relations of the Navy to commerce and of its function of keeping open the lanes of commerce and means of communications on the sea during war. That, he said, was the primary purpose of the Navy. For that reason, it was the duty of the men of the Navy to keep themselves informed of commercial and political conditions in all parts of the world where American interests entered or might enter.

The sweep of the democratic idea over all parts of the world was discussed by the Admiral. The application of that fact to the Far East was impressed on his audience. It meant, he said, that in dealing with China, not only our own interests but the interests of the Chinese must be borne in mind. China's own development as well as foreign commercial advancement must be the aim of foreigners in China. Foreigners can no longer deal with China in the spirit of bygone times. They can no longer deal with it on the assumption of race superiority. So also, he continued, the relations of foreign nationals to each other must be on a basis of cooperation and mutual help. There is enough trade in China, there are enough potential benefits, for all to get a large share without friction. In fact, friction would only reduce each nation's share. The lesson that that imparted was the absolute necessity of the maintenance of the "open door" and equal opportunity.

Mr. Swope gave assurance to the business men of China that America was awakened to the importance of foreign trade. He cited the springing up of various organizations to enter foreign trade since the amendments to the Sherman law and the passage of the Webb Act. He spoke, also, of Mr. Edward N. Hurley's work in the foundations for the future of the American merchant marine.

It is to be foreseen that Dutch commercial men and Government officials in the Netherlands East Indies will resent a policy which will not permit them to export their produce freely to British markets. It is to be feared that they may take up a hostile attitude, and that they may, therefore, pursue the policy of seeking to further improve direct trade relations between Holland and the East, by no longer giving British enterprise the fair play which it has hitherto received, and by encouraging as much as possible their trade with other Powers which are already strong competitors with us.

The letter is signed by H. S. Abrahamson, managing director, Association of Quinine Manufacturers; George Croll, chairman, Harrisons and Crossfield; Richard D. Holt, manager, Ocean Steamship Company, Ltd., and director, A. Holt and Co.; Arthur Thomson, partner, MacLaine and Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, says "that he does not think he can usefully add to the exposition of the policy of his Majesty's Government which he has given in the House of Commons."

COLLAPSE OF CINEMA HALL IN YOKOHAMA.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Three persons were killed and about 200 others were injured in a serious accident that occurred in one of the cinema-halls, of Yokohama on June 15th. The day being Sunday and a holiday for workmen, every cinema-hall was full of visitors. The Joetsukwan, one of the biggest halls, had accommodation for about 4,000 audience. When the performances were going on at about 3.10 p.m., part of the third story of the building suddenly gave away under the pressure of the crowd of visitors, and the second story, also, in its turn collapsed with a rending sound. A terrible scene was presented, as may be imagined, by the human masses crying for help and struggling for safety. A number of police officials quickly arrived on the scene. A medical corps was also dispatched to give first-aid to the victims.

The building was erected in 1900 at a cost of ¥30,000, and the third story was added in 1913.

It will therefore be realized that it is a tremendous advantage for new types of goods to be, as it were, introduced into the Chinese market—shall we say "chopped"—by means of a well-known "chop." Indeed, it is the "chop" which makes the "goodwill" of the old-established houses so famous in the Far East.

It can be understood, therefore, that if the Japanese really do pirate "chops," there is likely to be a good deal of bitterness. Of course the British Chambers of Commerce in China are very much alive to the interests of their members, but in the limit they can only appeal to the Imperial Government. But they are determined to watch this problem of protection of a firm's sign.

If, as above all else, essential that British goods should maintain the good reputation which they possess. But it must also be remembered that the Chinese look very carefully at every dollar, and they are not willing to pay for finish or what they call "look see." They are really a very conservative nation, in many ways they give up ideas slowly. When once they are used to a "chop" they have such a faith in it that it becomes a sign of great intrinsic value. *Times Trade Supplement.*

PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST. AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S VIEWS.

Admiral W. L. Rodgers, commander of the United States East Asiatic Fleet; Mr. Gerard Swope, President of the International General Electric Company; and Mr. Emil M. Schurz, Inaugural Address of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, on June 27th (says the *Shanghai Gazette*). The dinner was given at the American Club. The guests were introduced to the company by Mr. J. Harold Dollar, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

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THE CHINA INLAND MISSION. ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 27th.
There was a very large attendance at the annual meeting of the China Inland Mission, held at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C., on the 26th instant. The Rev. J. Stuart Holden, Vicar of St. Paul's, Portman Square, the Home Director of the C.I.M., being in the chair. Others present included Admiral Sturtin, who took part in the China War of 1900, the Rev. H. Aldis, Dr. E. E. Hunter, Miss J. P. Brook, the Rev. E. Hunt, the Rev. Harrington, Leas, Mr. Marshall Broomhall, and others.

The annual report showed that, in spite of the war, the number of missionaries at the close of last year was six more than at the beginning of 1918, the work in the service of the Mission being 1,067, including associates. The income amounted to £8,000—£7,000 the highest on record, although the year had been one of the most difficult yet experienced financially. The trials in this respect were due to the high cost of silver, the loss on exchange amounting to £25,000. The number of baptisms was 6,150, against 5,085 in the previous year. From the inception of the work in 1865 a total of 70,315 persons had been baptized, and of these 25,000 had been received into the Church during the war period of the last five years.

The Chairman said it had been impossible to send reinforcements to the missionaries in China during the war, and been subjected to great strain. Some were four or five years overdue for leave. Now that restrictions on travel were being removed it was hoped that these difficulties would disappear.

The Rev. W. H. Aldis (Szechwan) remarked that it was now possible to hold evangelical meetings in China as easily as similar meetings at home. The Chinese were realizing that in many of their Government Schools no provision was made for real moral education.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on Sir Samuel Hoare's motion relating to Consular and Diplomatic Appointments elicited the fact that several reforms have already been carried out, and that others are contemplated. Sir A. Steel-Maitland's statements regarding strict rules as to nationality, the composition of the Selection Boards, and the Promotion Committee for the Consular Service, and in respect of improved pay and grading were considered satisfactory. Concerning the larger question of the suggested amalgamation of the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service with the Consular Service and the Department of Overseas Trade, he was not able to give a definite answer. The whole question is, as he pointed out, exceedingly difficult, and his announcement that a Committee is to be appointed immediately to investigate it will be welcomed in the business community. Lord Cave is to be the chairman, and the other members include Sir Horace Munro, Mr. Dudley Docker, and Mr. Kenneth Lee. In this connection it may be pointed out that we have lagged behind countries like the United States and Japan, to say nothing of Germany. Candidates for the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Services are selected from the same class, pass the same examinations, at least as far as the early part of their career is concerned, and undergo the same training. In other words, no such divorce between the two services as has obtained here is recognized in Japan.—*L. and C. Express.*

JAPANESE COMPETITION WITH BRITISH LABOUR. THE DIFFERENCE IN WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

In the House of Commons, on May 21st, Mr. Rimer asked whether Japanese operatives manufacturing silk in Japan are paid 10d. for a day of 13 hours, and whether before making commercial treaties with this or any other foreign country for allowing free imports into the United Kingdom the Government would stipulate that foreign operatives must be paid British trade union wages and must work under factory conditions on the same basis.

Mr. Bridgeman: I have no knowledge that 10d. is paid to silk operatives in Japan for thirteen hours' work. With reference to the last part of the question, I would refer the hon. member to the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty.

Sir E. Carson asked whether the Government took no trouble to ascertain the cost of production by means of cheap labour. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bridgeman replied that they did, but he could not vouch for the figures quoted.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Japanese were parties to the Labour Convention.

Mr. Bridgeman said that was a matter for the Foreign Office. (Laughter.)
Mr. Bridgeman, in answer to Sir R. Cooper, said: The value of merchandise (classified in our trade returns as "articles wholly or mainly manufactured") imported into the United Kingdom and registered as consigned from Japan amounted to £1,002,688 in the first four months of 1914, and to £718,053 in the corresponding period of 1919. In this connection the great rise in prices between 1914 and 1919 should not be overlooked.

Sir R. Cooper: Is the Department taking special steps to protect British industries and labour against the growing inroads of these goods into this country?

Mr. Bridgeman: That is a question which the Government are considering.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Hall: Does the hon. gentleman attribute the enormous increase between 1914 and 1919 to the very low wages paid in Japan compared with the wages paid in this country? Does he appreciate the difficulties and the way in which they will prejudice British manufacturers?

Mr. Bridgeman: Yes, I am aware of the difference in the matter of wages, and I quite appreciate the difficulties.
Sir F. Hall: Are the Government going to take any steps in the matter to protect the British manufacturer?

Mr. Bridgeman: That is another thing.
On May 26th, Mr. Rimer asked what were the wages paid to silk operatives in Japan on the silk manufactured goods at present being imported into Great Britain and the number of hours worked per day; and whether representations would be made to the Foreign Office that the Treaty with Japan should be revised unless the Japanese employers paid their workmen on the same basis as British employers.

Sir A. Goddard: I understand from my right hon. friend the Minister of Labour that no authoritative data are available as to the wages paid and hours worked at the present time in Japanese silk mills. With regard to the second part of the question, I would remind the hon. member that under the Treaty we obtain a number of tariff concessions for British goods entering Japan, and that the undertakings to admit certain Japanese goods free of duty was given in compensation for those concessions.

THE EX-KAISER IN HOLLAND. AFRONTS TO THE WAR LORD.

Paris, April 23rd.
The Count de Bylandt, a cousin of the ex-Kaiser's host, Count de Bentinck, has been interviewed by the special correspondent of the *Temps* at The Hague, in regard to the former War Lord.

"Without being indiscreet," he said, "I may say that Count de Bentinck is beginning to get tired of his guest. At the beginning the Kaiser's presence was endurable, but now it is for his hosts a veritable constraint. The police are always on duty outside the gates. Before the Count can invite anybody to see him he has to obtain the sanction of the Government."

"Recently M. Schuller van Peursum, the well-known engineer, obtained permission to see the Count. They talked of the drying up of the Zuider Zee. The Kaiser was present, and took an animated part in the discussions. He is still as loquacious as ever. It is contended that his nervous system is very much shaken. He continues to indulge in sawing wood for exercise, and I may say the ex-Empress is in a much more serious state of health than he."

"The Kaiser has expressed a desire to purchase a domain in Gelders, at Reederhof. He would like to stay there in order to keep *au fait* with what is going on in Germany. But the Government objected, saying it was too near the frontier. Do not think the Kaiser has not been subjected to affronts since he came to Amerongen. Count de Bentinck invited the elite of Dutch society to come to the mansion but they refused to enter the house."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

(ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H.

WAKEMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMIRAL.

(TREATY COMMANDANT).

PARADES.

A practice ceremonial parade for N.C.O.s and men, as detailed by unit Commanders, will take place at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, 11th inst.
Dress: Helmet, tunic, trousers, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

G. E. BROWN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, July 8th, 1919.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR WILLIAM BURN-DAVIES, K.C.)]
CHINESE MURDERER SENTENCED
TO DEATH.

The hearing was continued, yesterday, of the case in which Lung So was indicted for the murder of a Chinese constable in Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, on May 24th.

Mr. R. E. Bellios, addressing the Court on behalf of the prisoner, said he did not intend to put the prisoner in the witness-box, as he had no defence to offer other than the two statements which the prisoner had already made at the Central Police-station and at the Magistrate's Court. There was no getting away from the fact that the prisoner fired the shot, but there was no evidence that he fired it at anybody. He fired because he was frightened; in self-defence and self-protection. He submitted that the prisoner had no actual criminal intent.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the case was a most difficult one from the point of view of the defence, and he expressed approval of the able manner in which the defence had been conducted. He pointed out that the evidence of the Police constables showed that the prisoner had deliberately fired the shot. One Chinese constable had said that when the deceased was chasing the prisoner, the latter turned round and warned the constable not to chase him, threatening that he would kill him. Soon after the constable had caught the prisoner the shot was fired.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner, asked whether he had anything to say before being sentenced, stated he did not kill the constable at all. How could he be accused of murder when there were a lot of people running about?

His Lordship, in passing sentence of death, informed the prisoner that he had been found guilty on the clearest possible evidence, after a most able defence. He had brought about the death of a constable in the execution of his duty. It was fortunate that he killed only one person.

The prisoner said he had yet a bullet in his leg that fitted the revolver produced in Court.

His Lordship observed that it was too late for such a submission.

Before rising, his Lordship said he was sure the Crown Solicitor and the jury would express approval, with him, of the exemplary conduct of the Chinese constable who had met with his death in such an unfortunate manner. He did not know whether the constable had left a wife and children, but he hoped that if such was the case something would be done for them. Speaking for himself, he thought that the conduct of the Police, both Chinese and Indian, on that occasion was most exemplary.

PRODDING THE COOK WITH A FORK.

A TALE OF UNPALATABLE EGGS.

A Chinese was employed as mess boy at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's mess in Kowloon. The mess cook is a Japanese, and on Monday evening he prepared some eggs for the members of the mess. The Chinese took the eggs up to the members, who complained that they were unwholesome. Thereupon the mess-boy informed the cook that he was a fool. The cook left the room to complain to the chef, and when he returned found the "boy" gobbling up the last of the unwholesome eggs. Upon being reprimanded the boy picked up a fork and prodded the cook in the back with it. The Police were notified and they arrested the boy, who was fined \$3 at the Magistracy, yesterday, and bound over for six months in a surety of \$50 to keep the peace.

DANGEROUS BLASTING OPERATIONS ON CONDUIT ROAD.

A Chinese contractor employed by Mr. Nemaze was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with carrying on blasting operations without a permit.

The contractor was engaged to build a new house in Conduit Road, and, finding it necessary to remove several boulders, applied to the Public Works Department for permission. He was informed that heavy security was required, as blasting operations in the vicinity of Conduit Road were dangerous. Instead of furnishing the necessary security, the contractor carried on the operations, as a result of which a large boulder, weighing about a ton and a half, was dislodged and fell down the hillside with such force that it damaged a latrine at the foot of the hill. Fortunately there was nobody about, otherwise the consequences might have been very serious.

Mr. Lindell fined the defendant \$100.

ROW ON THE "PRODUCE" MAN THROWN INTO THE SEA.

Some Straits Chinese sailors, employed on board the *Produce*, which arrived in Harbour on Monday, resented the signing on of a Hongkong Chinese as boatswain, and when the new hand assumed duties he met with a very warm reception. Led by a burly cook, the Straits Chinese rushed at him and, after belabouring him unmercifully, threw him into the water. Not content with this, several of the men jumped on top of the him while he was in the water and "ducked" him. The Police flurried, and the three ringleaders were arrested.

The men were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assault. Capt. E. Winslow stated that the men were under a six months' contract and had to be paid off at Singapore. At first he had no objection to taking them back on the steamer, but, after what had occurred, he was afraid of further trouble. The old boatswain was always drunk, and created trouble.

Mr. Orme: They probably thought they were not being treated properly.

Witness: Well, I am willing to take them to Singapore, but they do not want to come on my ship.

Mr. Orme: Is not the whole trouble over a question of food?—Witness: There has been no mention of it at all.

Mr. Orme: Probably the men were afraid that the new man would supersede them and give them a bad time. If you took them to Singapore it is only right that you should take them back. I think they will behave themselves better. It is no use their staying here.

Witness: I do not think they want to go away from here. What they want is their passage-money, after which they will secure jobs ashore.

Defendants intimated that they wished to go back to Singapore, but not on the same ship, as they were afraid of being assaulted. There was no reason for them to stay in Hongkong, as they had no relatives here. If they were paid off they could obtain passages by some other ship.

Mr. Orme: Have you not received your full wages yet?—Defendants: No.

How much have you to get?—The captain owes us about \$100.

The captain said he was ready to pay the men.

Mr. Orme: This is a case where the men were afraid they were not going to be paid and that they would be assaulted. If they know they are going to be paid they will be quiet.

The Captain: They did not do any harm to me, but to the new man that came aboard. The contract is simply a matter of form. These men come and go as they like; they never act up to their contract. This has been my experience for the last nineteen years.

Mr. Orme: That is the fault of being uncivilized people. We have got to stick to our contracts. This case is out of my province, and I am not inclined to send them to gaol. I will bind them over in \$50 each to keep the peace here. They should be taken to the Harbour Master and discharged in the usual way.

Mr. Orme warned the defendants that "throwing people into the water meant gaol."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK SHARES.

The changed condition of silver is an important factor in relation to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; it has a large silver reserve. But this is really not the cause of the recent rise in the shares, although it is a contributory influence (says the *Evening Standard* of May 15th). The fact is that in Hongkong the price of the shares works out at the equivalent of 121 in comparison with the London quotation of 108. Shares in the Eastern register can be transferred to London, but it is a difficult and slow process, incurring, incidentally, an expense of about 15s. per share transferred. There is the alternative of selling shares in Hongkong and reinvesting the proceeds in shares on this register. This is not being done to any appreciable extent, it would seem, but all the same the difference in the prices at the two centres favourably influences the London quotation.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending July 5th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 27 weeks
This Year	\$14,681	388,901
Last Year	14,394	363,906
Increase	287	25,005

BEATING SMALL BOYS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with assaulting two little boys.

Defendant sent the boys out to collect some money from a woman in Lyndhurst Terrace, and when they returned without it he struck them with a stick, inflicting several ugly bruises.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$5.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

THE FISH LANTERN PROCESSION.

The Fish Lantern Procession, in connection with the Peace Celebrations, which is being organised and conducted by Mr. Ho Kam Tong, will start from Happy Valley at 8 p.m. on Saturday evening, the 19th, and will take an hour and a half to pass a given point. It consists of the following items:—

One dragon, 230 feet long, carried by 100 coolies in uniform.

75 large illuminated fish made true to life.

30 representations of other marine creatures.

30 illuminated birds.

20 illuminated animals.

A large collection of umbrellas and fancy lanterns.

A dragon-boat drawn by girls.

10 historic tableaux vivants, illuminated.

3 large revolving globes.

Illuminated coloured photographs of various celebrities.

4 Chinese bands playing Chinese music, and one Chinese band playing foreign music will accompany the procession, the latter being located immediately behind the picture of the King.

There will also be comic interludes at intervals.

It is estimated that from 800 to 1,000 coolies will be engaged on this procession.

The following Chinese arches will also be erected:—

1 at the entrance to Bonham Strand East.

1 at the entrance to Bonham Strand West.

1 at the entrance to Jervois Street.

1 near Wink Lok Wharf.

1 at Champai Street, Wanchai.

1 at Queen's Road Central.

1 at Shek Hong Tai.

BRITISH SHIP FIRED ON.

CULPRIT ARRESTED.

The Ichang correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, writing on June 28th, says:—

Mr. J. L. Smith, H.M. Consul, paid a visit on H.M.S. *Widgeon* to the place where the *Widgeon* was fired on when she was returning down river with Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor on board.

It was not difficult for the military authorities to find the man who fired, and he with his superior officer was taken to Kueifu, where the Consul had an interview with the General in charge. After several days stay at Kueifu they were able to take such measures as to make it unlikely that a similar offence will again be committed. Since that time the merchant ships have been allowed to pass without any shooting.

COMMERCIAL RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

FOUR PROJECTS SANCTIONED.

The Ministry of Communications has sanctioned the construction of the following commercial railways:—

(1)—From Canton to Macao, with a capital of \$7,000,000.

(2)—From Swatow to Chengchow, with a capital of \$300,000.

(3)—From Swatow to Lungchuan, with a capital of \$100,000.

(4)—From Singing to P'isha, with a capital of \$310,000.

(2) and (3) are to be light railways only, while (4) is a branch line.

A PRELATE'S FLIGHT.

BISHOP OF KOREA WITHOUT A SHIRT TO HIS BACK.

It is not the first time that we have had to "pity the sorrows" of the Bishop of Korea (says the *L. and U. Express*). Our sympathy once more goes out to that prelate for the plight in which he found himself on his recent arrival at Liverpool, on returning from a visit to his flock. In the course of his last letter to *Morning Calm*, he says: "I reached home minus my portmanteau, which contains all my episcopal robes and insignia, mitres included, besides a large number of important papers and most of my clothing. I am living in the hope of its ultimate recovery. But I had to borrow a shirt from the Vicar of St. Saviour's, Poplar, to carry me through Easter, just as I had to borrow money from my fellow passengers to take me to London. The Customs officers, having commandeered the few pieces of gold which I had in my pocket, there's apostolic poverty for you!"

A bishop, without a mitre, is doubtless a sad spectacle, but one's imagination positively boggles at the thought of so great an ecclesiastical dignitary being without a shirt to his back. Even John the Baptist in the wilderness was not bereft of such a necessary garment.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

REAPING WHERE OTHERS HAVE SOWN.

There can be no question that many exporters in the Far East view with apprehension the inroads made on British trade by the rapid industrial progress of Japan. Japan has not been so completely absorbed in hostilities as to be unable to devote attention to commerce. The result has been that with British goods difficult to obtain, and German trade scotched, the Japanese have had an exceptional opportunity to develop their home industries and to export Japanese goods in ever-increasing quantities.

Figures have recently been published in the *Times* showing the extraordinary progress of Japanese trade in Australia, India and in China, three markets of first-class importance to the United Kingdom. Now although it is true, as we have often insisted, that the future of British industry depends rather upon capacity to supply the world's markets with goods of superior quality than upon ability to sell commodities at low prices; though it is true that we must rely more on the demand for the best class goods than on the demand for inferior articles, that is a broad general principle rather than a hard-and-fast rule, and it is absurd to pretend that the competition of countries where labour is cheap is negligible. It is not in any way derogatory to Japan to point out that up to the present her amazing industrial progress has been due principally to the extraordinary skill with which the Japanese workmen can duplicate rather than to creative genius on the part of her manufacturers. Industrially speaking, Japan is only an infant among the nations, and when we remember the long-drawn struggle in this country before we achieved our pre-eminence as a manufacturing people, it is remarkable to find that so soon after the Japanese emerged from their cherished seclusion, and entered the world's industrial arena, they are able to play an important part in it.

TRADE MARK FRAUDS. This is, however, one feature of Japanese competition that has for many years proved a source of constant annoyance, and, in some cases, of considerable loss to British exporters. We refer, of course, to the extremely unsatisfactory position of trade-mark owners in the Far East. Unfortunately, the less scrupulous Japanese manufacturers have not hesitated to include imitations of famous brands in their duplication of foreign goods, and again and again difficulties have been caused and heavy expense incurred by the necessity of taking action to prevent the "passing off" of Japanese imitations as the wares of firms with world-wide reputations. To the layman the supreme importance of adequate protection for property in trade marks is not apparent, but no business man of experience needs to be told that protection of trade marks and brands is absolutely vital to profitable trading abroad.

Many British firms have spent enormous sums of money in opening up business, and making their marks known to buyers in the Orient. If the rights in those marks are infringed the effect is twofold. First, the direct loss of business where goods bearing the pirate mark are sold in substitution for the genuine article, but that is not the more serious phase of the matter. The more serious aspect is the loss of goodwill resulting from dissatisfaction caused by the imitation goods. It is too often forgotten that the trade mark or brand has a twofold function. On the one hand it acts as an inducement to repeat a successful purchase; the buyer finds that goods sold to him under a certain mark are a good bargain, he repeats his experiment, and ends by becoming a regular customer. That indeed, is the economic basis of advertising and other forms of salesmanship.

That is one function of a trade mark; the other is that it acts as a danger signal to warn people not to make a second purchase of an article which experience has shown them is not suited to their requirements, though it is a point which is very often overlooked. Now, mark what happens in the case of a pirated trade mark. The customer who purchases inferior goods relying upon the reputation of the brand is disappointed. If he is an old customer he probably forms the impression that the maker has departed from his original standard. In any case he avoids, and worse still, tells his friends and acquaintances to avoid, goods distinguished by a particular mark.

NO REMEDY IN CHINA. There is no doubt whatever that much of the ill-feeling caused by Japanese competition is not the result of mere underselling. The maker of first-class goods has usually got very much to fear from the competition of another maker who supplies articles of a definitely lower grade. Generally speaking, it is true the world over that where people can afford to buy the best goods they will do so if they are assured when making purchases that they are getting the best, and the reason why British goods are purchased in most foreign markets is because British manufacturers have established a reputation for supplying the best quality goods. Of course, this is not true in every line; it must inevitably be the case in a world so highly specialized as that in which we live today that "British made" does not in every line signify best, but, speaking generally, it is still true that the best British goods are the best that the world can buy. They may be expensive and not always offered in the most attractive manner, and difficulties may be created by a too close adherence to "cash before delivery" quotations in the English language and according to the English system of weights, measures, and currency. Yet with it all the reputation of the British manufacturer stands supreme, and for that reason he is peculiarly liable to injury and loss by the imitations of the marks under which his goods are sold.

In the great Chinese market Japanese goods have of late been sold in increasing quantities in competition with British, and it is unfortunately the case that even if a British trade mark is duly registered in Japan it is protected neither by the existing Conventions between Great Britain and Japan nor by the Japanese legislation, as there exists no special agreement yet between the two countries for the protection of their industrial interests in China. In Japan itself the trade mark owner whose mark is used but

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1741.

FURNISHING NEW GOODS

DEPT.

THIN

SUMMER

BLANKETS.

CAMP

BEDS.

BRITISH MADE

GALVANIZED

CHAIN MATTRESSES.

COMBINATION

BEDSTEADS.

BLACK & BRASS

FOUR POST

BEDSTEADS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

SIZE 80" x 60" WHITE WITH
BLUE STRIPES AND BOUND
EACH END BLUE SILK.
\$5.50 each.

COVERED IN BROWN

CANVAS
\$8.50 each.

IN ALL SIZES

FROM
\$37.50 each.

IN THREE PARTS

SIZES 80" x 66"
\$18.00 each.

IN ALL SIZES

FROM
\$50 each.

Pianos
for
Hire

\$10 per Month

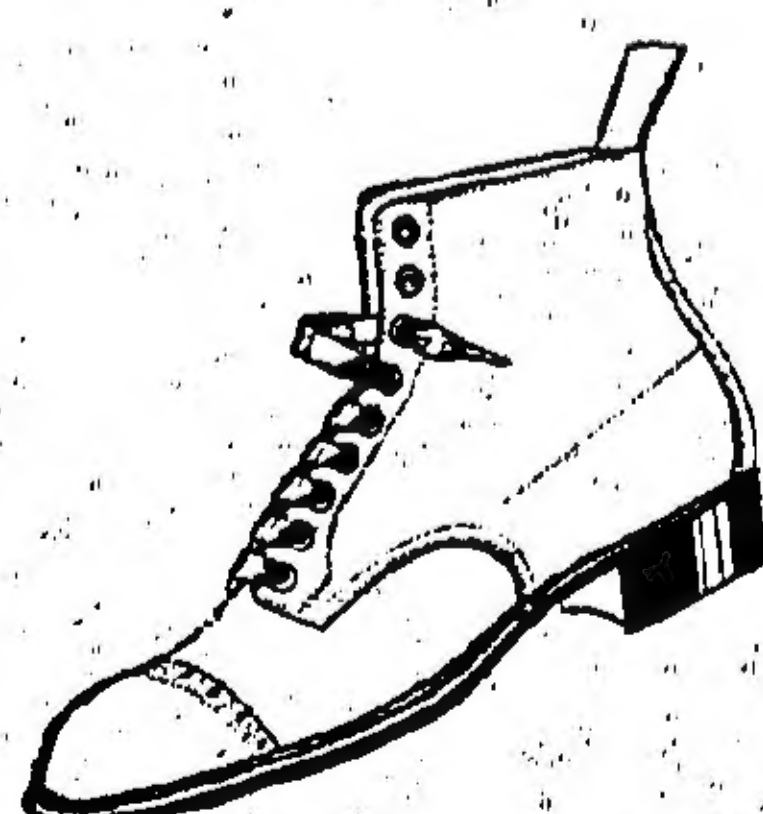
Robinson's

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.Head Office:
2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St.Branch Office:
York Building, Chater Rd.
Telephone 1174. Telephone 1950.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346



NEW STOCK
OF
WATERPROOF
BOOTS
IN
BLACK AND BROWN.
ALSO
GOLOSSES
AND
KNEE BOOTS.

RAINCOATS

A SMART SELECTION IN
PARAMATTA, SILK OILSKINS.AND
WATERPROOF TWEEDS.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.

UMBRELLAS.

not registered has no remedy by way of not only because of its commercial im-
passing-off action; the purchaser may portance, but also because as the matter
have a remedy, the trade mark owner now stands it is a constant source of
not. It is highly necessary that this friction between the British and Japanese
matter should have immediate attention; communities in the Far East.—The Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEDFORD SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

ANY Old Bedfordians who would like information regarding the above Fund can obtain same from G. C. MOXON, Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, 10, Lee House Street, Hongkong, who would be pleased to receive any Subscriptions to be forwarded to the Trustees of the Fund.
[195]



NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that PUBLIC JINRICKSHAS in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 9 p.m. daily.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [198]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$300,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on July 10th, 1919. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on July 11th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSDAY, DEPUTY TREASURY OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, A.P.D., Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D., Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [190]

TO LET

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

For Particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL [196]

TO LET

FIRST FLOOR, Masonic Hall Annex, formerly Italian Consulate, suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
c/o MASONIC HALL. [193]

TO LET

FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [194]

TO LET

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [187]

TO BE LET FURNISHED, From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
81, Des Voeux Road Central. [197]

TO LET

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETE & FLEMING [192]

TO LET

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Unusual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [81]

THE PEAK

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"T.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [198]

INTIMATIONS

FETTES COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

ANY old Fettesians who would like information with regard to the above Fund may obtain same from B. D. F. REITH, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., SHANGHAI, who will also be glad to receive Subscriptions on behalf of the Honorary Treasurers.
[195]

NOTICE.

IN DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.
Canton, July 8th, 1919. [197]

NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known as Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 24 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 1st day of September, 1990. This property, which was lately occupied by Johnson & Co., has an area of 12,645 square feet and is situated at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants quarters are built on the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known as Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 31 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1990. This property, which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company, has an area of 19,544 square feet and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Compressor's Quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consulate-General, in Hongkong to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of August, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of AUGUST, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property,
20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, July 1st, 1919. [191]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Tientsin and Hongkong only.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETANGER, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be:

On 250 Bonds: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3. 7 1/2

Net amount payable 8. 4 1/2

On 2100 Bonds: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 2. 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 15. 0

Net amount payable 21. 2 0

On 2500 Bonds: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15. 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 4. 10. 0

Net amount payable 210. 10 0

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager. [195]

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE

BUYERS can obtain particulars as to best sources of supply, and sellers of raw material can get in touch with buyers by writing to the Secretary, British Association of Trade and Technical Journals, Sidilian House, Southampton Row, London, W. O. 1, England. The Association includes over 150 British Trade Journals, and will supply the fullest possible information free of charge.
[1918]

INTIMATIONS

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as
THE LUNA PARK.
A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.
Formerly run by Mr. BENN.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Greeting Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 57, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [199]

JOHN MYERS & CO. LIMITED.

Westminster Bridge Rd. LONDON, England.
Merchants & Shippers.
Est. 1817.

Exporters of BOOTS & TEXTILES.

IMPORTERS of GENERAL GOODS.

Enquiries Invited. [1906]



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony should apply in writing to the hours of 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. to A.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [40]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI".

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES (Cargo) are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 10th or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 13th, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [1907]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEPHOS".

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 8th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 20th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1952]

WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [174]

INTIMATION

Compania General

de
Tobaccos

de
Filipinas

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

for Discriminating

Smokers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TEL. 816

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 9th, 1919.

THE NEW CONSORTIUM.

THERE has been much speculation regarding the plan of the new Consortium which is to provide the needed financial support to China. Chinese official opinion has been silent on the subject pending official communication, but the view has been expressed by Ministers, including the present Minister of Finance and Acting Premier, that the Chinese Government should be free to contract industrial loans and where it may think proper, though obviously, if the Great Powers are expected to give financial assistance to the country it must be in accord with a definite and comprehensive scheme. Ministers may be honest in objecting to the inclusion of industrial and commercial loans in the Consortium plan, but it is difficult to resist the belief that the objection is based upon a love for the bad old system which permitted substantial perquisites to those negotiating advances.

Apparently American ideals prevailed in the formation of the Consortium and in the statement of its objects. This is indicated in the announcement transmitted to the Peking Government by its diplomatic representatives in London and Washington. According to this, the principles adopted for the programme of the new Consortium are: in general those laid down by the American memorandum on the subject last year. The project outlined then contained three main principles—that the new syndicate should include all leading financial interests in each country; that it should handle economic as well as political loans; and that it should take up all old loans and rights owned by its members. These principles are qualified and enlarged by six others laid down in the final plan as follows:—Apart from industrial and railway loans which are already actually being carried

out, all present and future loan agreements and options shall pertain to the new Consortium. If any contracts or options are held by financial interests which are not members of the Consortium means shall be devised to secure their transfer. When the four Powers shall have recognized the establishment of a Russian Government, the Consortium shall be prepared to consider the inclusion of the Russian group. It is hoped that the Belgian group may enter later. The groups composing the new Consortium each represent one national group only, and may not act as agents for other national interests. Industries and railways shall be dealt with as a comprehensive whole. The financial groups composing the new Consortium shall instruct their representatives and engineers to suggest and submit a comprehensive programme for execution. The Japanese group shall participate on equal terms in the Hukwang railway loan.

Apart from the technical safeguards in regard to industrial enterprises incorporated in this scheme and the provisions for the future entry of Russia and Belgium—both of which nations have extensive interests in China—the main points of the articles lie in the conditions regarding existing loans and loan agreements held by outside interests. The first clause is interpreted to mean that the Consortium shall not be concerned with loans in respect of which money has already been paid. This includes several large railway loans held by Japanese interests, and various economic enterprises. In the case of the Hukwang railway loan, the arrangements have been concluded but no money has been advanced.

Whatever be the opinions held in Tokyo, the Japanese Press in China disapproves of the scheme. The *Shuntien Shih Pao* is particularly indignant. In its issue of June 24th it objected that the proposed arrangement was tantamount to the partition of China's remaining rights and the recognition of the various spheres of influence already established in China. Further, it complained that China would have no freedom of action. Then this Japanese organ, speaking as if it were Chinese, exclaimed: "Let us act! Citizens in whom conscience still survives please do not forget to watch the foreigners. You must know that they are trying night and day to enslave us, and they are friends only when benefiting themselves. . . . The nation will never recover. It is painful."

The American Minister has considered it inadvisable that such representations should pass unchallenged. In an interview on the subject, His Excellency said the new Consortium is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance that will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese Government and nation on fair terms, and will relieve the Chinese Government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavourable to it. The arrangement rests upon co-operation between America, Great Britain, France, and Japan in a spirit of helpfulness to China. It does not involve any monopoly. The group of each nation is to include every institution interested in Chinese finance. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength. As the Consortium unifies the foreign interest in China, it will arrest the progressive partition of China through the growth of local "spheres of influence," it will strengthen the Chinese Government by giving it a sound and abundant financial support, and, by making its action more effective, it will benefit the Chinese people by all the advantages which flow from a sound, well-established financial system. The Chinese Government, with the unified support of the Great Powers, will be strengthened in every function it exercises. The Consortium is to embrace all Government loans, whether made for administrative or industrial purposes, because no sound financial system can be introduced unless it covers all the loan operations of the Government. The foreign lenders have the right to demand security for their investment, but they will not seek this in concessions, special local preferences, or control over the natural resources of the country. Their security will be the assurance of the application of the borrowed funds to the purposes to which the Chinese Government has allotted them. The best security from every point of view is to be found in improved methods of revenue and general administration. Foreign lenders are entitled to have strict methods of accountancy and effective Civil Service rules applied. Finally, Dr. Reznicek says it is important that the people of China should thoroughly understand the proposal and not be misled by partial views. That which is best for the nation may not be welcome to some.

It is announced that no public rickshas in the Peak district will be available for hire after 9 p.m. daily.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$25 for being in unlawful possession of a part of a gun.

Mr. G. N. Orpe, Acting Director of Education, is at present acting as Police Magistrate, in place of Mr. R. O. Hutchison.

Commander A. A. Ellison, C.B., R.N., has taken over the duties of Senior British Naval Officer on the Yangtze, hoisting his flag on H.M.S. *Albatross*.

Sir Conyngham, Greeno (H.M. Ambassador at Tokyo) and the Lady Lily Greeno had the honour of being invited to luncheon with the King and Queen on May 23rd.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Acting First Magistrate, has been deputed by Government to inquire into the rice situation. The Government's object is to fix a nominal price for the sale of rice.

A thanksgiving service was held by the Sikh community at the Sikh Temple, on Sunday, and prayers were offered to Almighty God for the souls of those sacrificed in the Great War to glorify the Empire.

Six hundred and thirty catties of rice were taken from the *Hai Hong* by a Chinese, who was arrested while leaving the vessel. At the Magistracy, yesterday, the defendant stated that a comprador gave him the rice. The case was adjourned.

The China Coast Officers' Guild has received from Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. the gift of £1,000 to be forwarded to the Fryatt Memorial Fund as a mark of appreciation of the fine work of the British Mercantile Marine during the war.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with bringing into the Colony 45 unstamped letters. The Postal authorities applied for a remand to enable them to make investigations regarding a secret postal hong which is supposed to exist in the Colony.

The Japanese Official Gazette announces that the Order of the Rising Sun, 3rd Class, has been conferred by the Emperor of Japan on Capt. C. R. Payne, C.B.E., R.N., and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class, on Lt. (Cdr.) H. M. Howard, O.B.E., R.N.V.R.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Bubonic plague, 15 (13 deaths); enteric fever, 4; and purpuric fever, 1 (1 death). One case of enteric fever was reported during Sunday and Monday.

T.I.H. Majors Princes Kitashtrikawa, Asaka, and Higashi-Kuni, all three brothers-in-law of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, will go to America, Great Britain and France this autumn or early next year for the purpose of military inspection. They expect to stay abroad for about three years.

Lieut.-Commander Illtyd A. S. Hutton has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tamar* for duty, with effect from June 1st. Lieut.-Commander Hutton entered the Royal Navy in May, 1898, and reached his present rank three years ago. He saw considerable service in the naval operations of 1914-18, and previously served on the China and East Indian Stations.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. announce Mr. Wm. Shaw to be manager of the Ewo Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd., Mr. Jas. Harrop to be Manager of the Yangtzeport Cotton Mill, Ltd., and Mr. W. K. Smith to be Manager of the Kung Yik Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd. Mr. C. W. Bewick, who recently arrived from Hongkong, has been appointed manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Cotton Mills Department.

The *Straits Times* states that the Singapore Cricket Club has received an invitation from Hongkong to send a Straits and F.M.S. eleven to play in Hongkong during November. An eleven is being sent from Shanghai, and it is hoped to be able to revive these popular inter-port matches which have been discontinued for a number of years. If it is decided to send a team from here (adds the paper) there are now plenty of good men in Malaya to select from.

Sir Charles Eliot (British High Commissioner for Siberia and the Far East) recently apprised the Commander of the Irkutsk District of the intention of the British Government to establish at London a Museum in memory of the last great war, in which Russia will be accorded a proper place, and requested the Commander to present him with all calculated to be interesting for exhibition in lines of manifestos, appeals, war pictures, postal cards, books, etc., issued in consequence of the war. The British High Commissioner stated that in case of a like enterprise being promoted in Russia, the British Government would gladly reciprocate the courtesy.

Recently we reproduced a statement from the London Press stating that, by an ingenious ship-to-ship wireless service, Japanese merchants in the Straits were able to receive information of great commercial importance 10 days before British firms. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha protests against the paragraph and asks:—Does your correspondent know that under the radio-telegraphic regulations no message may be sent which has to be passed through more than two boats at sea? Is he also aware that, until recently, wireless messages from this country to steamers at sea were forbidden? We would add that, in common with most other firms, we have suffered considerably through the delay in transmission of cables to and from our head office and branches, including Singapore.

TWENTY-THREE POWERS TO CLAIM EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER.

SEVENTY GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

BRITISH AIRSHIP NEAR NEWFOUNDLAND.

JACK DEMPSEY WINS WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

TWENTY THREE POWERS TO CLAIM EXTRADITION.

LONDON, July 4th. Reuter learns that the Note to Holland regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be signed by 22 or 23 Powers.

SPECULATION REGARDING THE PROCEDURE.

LONDON, July 4th. The announcement made by the Premier in the House of Commons, that the ex-Kaiser will be tried in London, has started a flood of speculation regarding the procedure. It is expected that Holland will not resist the representations of practically the entire civilized world for the extradition.

The Daily Mail says that the ex-Kaiser will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower. The selection of judges will take some time, while the proceedings will be delayed in awaiting the arrival of a Japanese judge. Specific counts in his indictment are expected to be the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. A death sentence is unlikely. The Court will probably decide on his detention for life.

The ex-Kaiser will be allowed to choose his own counsel, but, with the narrowing down of the indictment, no attempt to prolong the proceedings by calling a mass of witnesses will be permitted. A British judge will preside.

WILL THE EXTRADITION BE PERMITTED?

AMSTERDAM, July 3rd. Interviewed by a Telegram representative, a high Government authority stated that the question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser would be solely of a judicial character.

The demand for extradition would be examined in the light of the laws and treaties connected with it. If the demand be found formally correct, the Tribunal at Utrecht, in whose jurisdiction Amersfoort was situated, must hear the ex-Kaiser and, within a fortnight after that, advise the Government of its decision.

The Government must then make its final decision.

The Telegram declares that it is exceedingly doubtful whether the extradition will be permitted.

FRENCH PRESS SATISFACTION.

PARIS, July 4th. A Havas message says: The French Press comments satisfactorily on the announcement that the Allies have decided on the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an International Allied Tribunal to sit in London.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXTRADITION TO BE SECURED AT ONCE.

LONDON, July 3rd. The most discussed passage of the Premier's speech in the Lobby of Parliament was the trial of the ex-Kaiser in London. It was observed how closely the secret was guarded.

It is presumed that the Tribunal will be composed of British, French, Italian, and American judges, and will take place in the Law Courts.

It is understood that steps will be immediately taken to secure the ex-Kaiser's extradition. During his residence in Britain, he will be under the strictest surveillance.

LATEST CABLES.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

SEVENTY GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

LONDON, July 4th. Reuter learns that the Admiralty has prepared a list of 70 German naval officers, including Admiral von Tirpitz, who will be tried for crimes on the sea.

The list will be submitted to the Committee dealing with acts violating the laws and customs of war.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES THE BILL.

LONDON, July 4th. In the House of Commons, Major W. Astor, representing the Local Government Board, opposed the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill, which the Labour Party had introduced.

He said that the Government would introduce its own Bill next week to redress its election pledge of equality in civil and judicial, but not ecclesiastical, matters. Powers would be taken for exclusion from certain branches of the Civil Service, notably the Indian Service, where it was considered by all competent authorities that it would be unwise to admit women at present on the same terms as men.

The Bill would also enable peeresses to sit in the House of Lords where it was considered desirable.

It would not deal with franchise comprehensively, because that might have to be revised later in consequence of the proposals for devolution within the United Kingdom.

BILL PASSES ITS THIRD READING.

LONDON, July 4th. In the House of Commons, the Women's Emancipation Bill passed its third reading by 100 votes to 83.

No political significance is attached to the Government's defeat.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET IMPRISONED.

LIMA, July 4th. A revolution has broken out. The President and Cabinet have been imprisoned.

[According to most recent information, Senor Jose Pardo was enjoying his second term as President. The members of the Cabinet were: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Francisco Tudela; Minister for Justice, Dr. R. L. Flores; Minister for Home Affairs, Dr. G. Arce; Minister for Public Works, Dr. H. Exarado; Finance Minister, Baldozino F. Maldonado; War and Marine Minister, Col. C. A. de la Puente. Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on October 5th, 1917.]

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR ARMY.

RECRUITING PROGRESSES VERY SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, July 4th. Reuter learns that recruiting has progressed very satisfactorily, averaging about 4,000 to 5,000 men weekly during the past six weeks.

Over 200,000 of the old professional army, who had not finished their time, are among the new recruits. The bulk of the new men enlisted for either 4 or 7 years. Consequently it is hoped that the men who fought in the war will be released before the expiration of the Military Service Act.

The first obligation is the sending of twenty battalions to India to relieve the men there.

BOXING.

DEMPSEY WINS WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

TOLUO (Ohio), July 4th. Jack Dempsey defeated Jess Willard in the third round of the contest for the heavyweight championship of the world.

The large number of boxing enthusiasts throughout the world who suspected with good reason, as it was afterwards found, that Jack Johnson, the famous negro boxer, was persuaded to "sell" the heavyweight championship of the world to Jess Willard, at Havana, Cuba, on April 5th, 1915, will not be displeased to hear that Willard has lost his title in the second match he fought after gaining it.

Jack Johnson, who is now in Japan, admitted, after his big fight, that it paid him to lose, and those who saw the cinematograph pictures could not but have been convinced of his superiority.

Willard has since then been making nearly a million dollars in merchandise and circuits, but he has lost a good portion of that money in dodging challengers for the title. After the loss of the championship, he beat Frank Moran, admittedly a second-rate pugilist, in New York in 1918. The fight at Toledo on Independence Day was for a purse of \$100,000 to Willard, win or lose, and \$27,000 to Dempsey, win or lose.

Dempsey is the younger man (he is now 24 years old) and has been keeping himself in constant training. His official height is given as 5 feet 11½ inches and his weight as 185 lbs. Willard is either 29 or 30 years of age, and when he met Johnson he took the scale at 240 lbs. Since then he has been putting on weight, but expected to come to the ring for his match with Dempsey weighing 200 lbs.

Dempsey—who has defeated Gusba Smith, Fred Fulton, Arthur Pelkey, Porky Flynn and Terry Keller in the last two years—was expected to win in the region of the tenth round. That he was able to win in the third round would seem to show that his method of in-fighting—half-arm jolts, upper-cuts, and short hooks—proved too much for the ill-conditioned champion. Dempsey boasted in March that his knock-out blow would travel but a few inches. Now that Dempsey is champion, Billy Miske, of America; Joe Beckett, of England; and Georges Carpentier, of France, will all be considered likely heavyweights.

Since the championship was first won by John L. Sullivan in 1890 it has been held by the following: John L. Sullivan, 1890 to 1892; James J. Corbett, 1892 to 1897; Robert Fitzsimmons, 1897 to 1899; James J. Jeffries, 1899 to 1903; Tommy Burns, 1903 to 1908; Jack Johnson, 1908 to 1915; Jess Willard, 1915 to 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"THE OLD DIPLOMACY MUST GO."

PARIS, July 4th. A Havas message says: M. Tardieu, commenting on the duties of the League of Nations, said that the Inter-Allied Peace Councils must replace the former War Councils for the first time, the war having brought about direct contact between the technical experts of the different Allied countries. Therefore, the old system of diplomacy must go.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THE R34 NEARING NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, July 4th. The position of the R34 at 3 a.m. today (4.7 a.m. Greenwich) was 31.20 North and 45.40 West.

IN NOTRE DAME BAY.

St. John's, July 4th. The R34 reached Notre Dame Bay at 8 a.m. today and is expected to arrive at St. John's at noon.

LOST IN A FOG.

St. John's, July 4th. The R34 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay at 6.30 a.m. Greenwich mean time.

EARLIER CABLES.

VICE-ADMIRAL KERR ABANDONS THE TRIP.

St. John's, July 3rd. Vice-Admiral (Major-General) Mark Edward Frederic Kerr, who was to have attempted a flight across the Atlantic on a Handley-Page machine, has given up his intention of doing so.

Vice-Admiral Kerr, who was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Squadron in 1913 and 1914, has been Major-General in the Royal Air Force since 1918.

ESTHONIA'S WAR.

ARMISTICE SIGNED WITH THE GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN, July 4th. As a result of Allied mediation, an armistice between the Estonians and German troops was signed at Riga on July 3rd, providing that the Imperial German troops shall evacuate Lettland quickly, and that both the Imperial troops and the Baltic *Landwehr* shall leave Riga by July 5th.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS PROBABLE.

PARIS, July 3rd. During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Viviani said that, personally, he had no objection to the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVISM.

GENERAL DENIKIN CAPTURES TSARITSIN.

LONDON, July 4th. General Denikin captured Tsaritsin on July 28th, after hard fighting. Many prisoners and much booty were captured.

BRITISH TROOPS EVACUATING RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 4th. Reuter understands that the British evacuation of North Russia has already begun, and by the time the ice forms there will be no British troops there except the Volunteer Missions.

The British troops will also be withdrawn from the Caucasus.

It is pointed out that evacuation has always been the Government's intention.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO VISIT AUSTRALIA SOON.

LONDON, July 4th. The Prince of Wales, addressing Australian soldiers in London, said he hoped to see them in Australia very soon.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME.

THE DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

LONDON, July 4th. The following have been selected for the preliminary round of the Davis Cup Competition on July 25th.

Great Britain: Mr. H. Roper Barrett, Lt.-Col. A. B. H. Kingscott, Major Arthur H. Lowe and Mr. T. M. Mavrogordato.

South Africa: Messrs. Dodd, Raymond, Norton and Aitken.

[The Davis Cup was presented by the late Mr. Dwight F. Davis, a member of the American teams of 1900 and 1902, for international competition, in 1900. It was won the first year by America, the donor of the cup being one of those who helped to win it for his country. Since then the Cup has been won by the British Isles and Australia five times each, and by the United States three times. Australia has won the trophy in 1914, since when there has been no competition owing to the war.]

Her chances of retaining the Cup are considered very good, for N. E. Brooks, the old champion, who carried everything before him in partnership with A. F. Wilding in 1914, is again available, as also is G. L. Patterson, who has just won the Wimbledon honours, S. N. Doubt, A. B. Jones, R. Lycett and Capt. O'Hara Wood. Australia lost one of its greatest tennis players when Anthony Wilding was killed in the war. The British team does not give one the impression of being strong enough to wrest the cup. Major A. H. Lowe, like his brother F. G. Lowe, has to cultivate the art of volleying and to strengthen his overhead play, before he can be classed among the leading exponents in England. Mavrogordato, who is one of the most diminutive players in the game, is a dangerous opponent, always liable to upset the calculations of a superior adversary.

Roper Barrett is of the old school of polished players, with the keen judgment of a veteran, and an unflinching degree of persistence. The British team is without J. C. Parke, who played so brilliantly in 1914, and who had his right arm injured during the war. It is expected that Parke will play next year. The competition has lost some of its interest by the inability of Japan and America to compete this year.

The French can raise a good team from such players as M. Max Decugis, M. Germet, M. Gobert, and M. Laurentz. M. Decugis and M. Gobert are sometimes a very great pair whose attack is much to be feared by their defence. Belgium will probably rely on Cheralier Paul de Borman, whose elaborate strokes play is always fascinating to watch. M. W. H. Duvivier, M. A. G. Watson and M. L. Trasterer.]

AMERICAN TOURISTS AND FRANCE.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER PROTEST.

PARIS, July 3rd. A Havas message says: The French Press is waking up to the important influence the absence of American tourists may have on the prosperity of France.

The newspapers are now urging the French Government to take speedy steps to induce the Washington Government to reconsider its veto on tourist travel.

Traders in Paris unite in protesting against the prohibition of tourist travel.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

JAPAN A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF FIVE.

PARIS, July 3rd. A Havas message says: Japan has been included in the Council of Five, the members being M. Pichon, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Robert Lansing, Signor Tittoni and Baron Makino.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN FRANCE.

GENERAL PERSHING ENTER-TAINED.

PARIS, July 4th. A Havas message says: Independence Day celebrations began in Paris today, when the City authorities received General Pershing and Admiral Knapp. Marshal Foch was present.

General Pershing was the guest of the French Government at a banquet, presided over by the French Minister for Marine. General Pershing said: "The soul of France and the soul of America are welded for all time. We may now go hand in hand together through the years of peace which our common sacrifices have won."

FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

TO CEASE WITH SIGNING OF TREATY.

PARIS, July 4th. A Havas message says: M. Clemenceau states that the French censorship will end with the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States, Britain and Germany.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON JUNE 29TH.

PARIS, July 3rd. A Havas message says: The new Triple Pact insures France against attack. America and Great Britain will immediately intervene if Germany violates the Rhine stipulations.

An essential paragraph of the preamble to the Agreement, which was signed at Versailles on June 29th, runs: "Whereas the United States and France fear that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine may not provide adequate security and protection to France."

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

PARIS, July 4th. A Havas message says: Concerning the definitive Alliance between the United States, Britain and France, the French Press declares that popular sentiment in America and Britain will inspire the energetic execution of the terms in case of need.

EARLIER CABLES.

DETAILS OF THE NEW TREATY.

LONDON, July 3rd. The Treaty respecting assistance to France by Britain and America, in the event of unprovoked German aggression, has been published.

Aggression is defined as any breach of the stipulations of the Peace Treaty, namely, Article 42, forbidding Germany to maintain or construct fortifications in certain defined areas in the Rhineland; and Article 43, forbidding the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, and forbidding military manoeuvres, as well as the upkeep of permanent mobilisation works in the same area.

In the event of any violation of these stipulations, Britain agrees immediately to go to the assistance of France.

The agreement will only be operative when a similar Treaty between France and America has been ratified.

The Treaty must be submitted to, and recognised by, the Council of the League of Nations, and will be operative until the League itself affords sufficient protection.

Before ratification, the Treaty must be submitted for the approval of Parliament. It imposes no obligation upon any of the Dominions until approved by the Parliament of the Dominion concerned.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

EXTENT OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

LONDON, July 3rd. Reuter learns that the new Czecho-Slovak Republic will have an area of 55,000 square miles, with a population of 14,000,000.

The number of Germans in Bohemia is 25 per cent, and in Moravia, 18 per cent.

Thus the number of Germans in the Republic will not exceed 2,500,000.

LANCASHIRE COTTON STRIKE.

FIFTY MILLION SPINDLES IDLE.

LONDON, July 4th. Three hundred thousand cotton operatives, 50,000,000 spindles and 750,000 looms are idle in Lancashire.

HUNGARY.

M. BELA KUN OBSTRUCTING RELIEF WORK.

PARIS, July 3rd. It is understood that representations will be made to M. Bela Kun if he persists in obstructing relief work in Hungary, and that a small force of Allied troops will probably be despatched to assist in the relief work.

LATEST CABLES.

THE COMMONS AND THE PREMIER.

PRESS APPROVAL OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 4th. The newspapers warmly approve of Mr. Lloyd George's masterly justification of the Peace Treaty, especially his picture of what would have been the fate of the Allies under the heel of victorious Germany.

The Premier's catalogue of suppositions of defeat led to a dramatic interruption from a Labour member, Mr. J. Sexton, who interrupted: "They would have to kill us all first."

The Prince of Wales heard the speech from the Royal seat over clock.

The Premier spoke with all his old fire, but looked pale and tired, and suffered from a cough.

EARLIER CABLES.

WARM EULOGIUMS.

LONDON, July 3rd. In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst., Mr. W. Adamson (Labour) warmly congratulated the Premier on the accomplishment of the most stupendous task that had ever confronted the Head of a democratic country. Labour always insisted that Germany must make full reparation for the wanton destruction done to the Allied countries. Labour, however, did not agree with the exclusion of Germany from the League of Nations.

They wanted to see the League become the earliest possible moment, a real League and not merely a League of Allied countries. He regretted that the League did not contain any machinery for the abolition of conscription in Allied countries, as well as in Germany. He hoped, now that the Treaty was signed, the Germans would realise that the only chance of peaceful and ordered development from the old conditions to the new lay in trying to give effect to the terms of the Treaty.

Sir Edward Carson expressed gratitude to the Premier for the greatest achievement in history. He had done so much that the nation did not care to realise all they owed him in patriotism, courage and genius in carrying on the war. That was the greatest contribution that any man in the country had given. He believed that history would say, as regards the organization at home which meant so much for success in the field, that the nation owed the Prime Minister a debt of gratitude. He had done more than any man to preserve the liberties of the world.

At the same time they should not forget the burden borne by Mr. Asquith in the early days of the war. He had to deal with an unprepared country and there were great difficulties in bringing it to a realisation of its responsibilities in the war. Sir Edward Carson made an eloquent appeal for the League of Nations, and declared that if it did nothing else it would make peace more fashionable than war.

It is reported that as the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, has left without permission, the Government proposes to issue orders for his arrest, and to have him dealt with for not returning the Governor's seal.

CABLE CENSORSHIP.

PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE ABOLITION.

LONDON, July 4th. In a letter to the Times, Lord Inchcape urges the abolition of the cable censorship, and the admission of the use of private codes, in order to minimise child delays and facilitate the resumption of business.

The Times, in a leader, supports Lord Inchcape, and affirms that Britain alone is opposing the abolition of the cable censorship.

It is stated that Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Military Government, has received information that the Foreign Diplomats in Peking have agreed to a sum of \$500,000, from the surplus of the Custom revenue for June, being remitted to the Military Government.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY. Owing to the long suspension of the Provincial Assembly, the new members held a special meeting, yesterday, to discuss the steps to be taken in order to have the new session opened as soon as possible, as there are numerous important questions awaiting consideration. It was decided to hold a meeting on the 15th inst. and to elect a Provisional Speaker, so that they may enter upon their duties. Notifications have been sent, accordingly, to all the new members.

KARACHI TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

A QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 4th. In the House of Commons, replying to Major G. McMeeking, in regard to the capture of Major-General Shaw in connection with the Karachi troop-train incident, Mr. E. S. Montagu re-emphasised that Major-General Shaw had rejected the offer of a new inquiry on very favourable terms.

Mr. Montagu said he saw no reason to lay papers in connection with this incident on the table.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 3rd. Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the price fell on June 30th owing to more plentiful supplies, but a scarcity of supplies on July 3rd caused a recovery.

The Shanghai exchange quoted a 5s. 3d. tael.

Silver has been shipped to China to the extent of 5,500,000 ounces.

Silver is quoted at 54 buyers and 53½ sellers. The trade is buying. The market is steady.

LONDON, July 5th. Silver is quoted at 53-1/2 buyers and 53-1/2 sellers. The market is steady.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."] CHOW SHU-MOO TO BE PREMIER.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd. Chou Sai-chong has instructed the Cabinet to prepare a formal notification nominating Chou Shu-moo Premier. Chou Sai-chong has declared that if the Chou Fook Club will not approve Chou Shu-moo's appointment, he will resign.

The Chou Fook Club has shown the President a draft telegram stating that if Chou Shu-moo is nominated, they will issue a circular telegram declaring their own dissolution.

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN PEACE TREATY.

The Cabinet has not prepared a notification regarding China's refusal to sign the Treaty, but has issued a circular telegram stating that, in view of public sentiment, the delegates in Paris refused to sign the Treaty.

As this further complicates the diplomatic situation, what will be the ultimate result it is impossible to tell.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT MUST BE STOPPED.

Meanwhile, the boycott movement in the various Provinces must be stopped, in order to maintain friendship with a friendly Power. Therefore, all Police Courts are held responsible for the stoppage of the movement.

JAPAN GETS RICE FROM SOUTH CHINA.

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Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before. The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free, Dr. Le Clerc, Ltd., 11, HAYMARKET ROAD, N.Y. LONDON, ENGLAND. Depots: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini; New York, 20, BROADWAY; Toronto, 17, KING ST. W.; Sydney, 17, BRIDGE ST.; Melbourne, 17, BRIDGE ST.; Auckland, 17, BRIDGE ST.; Wellington, 17, BRIDGE ST.; India, 17, BRIDGE ST.; Ceylon, 17, BRIDGE ST.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS
A purely vegetable preparation. It is the only medicine for the treatment of all cases of intestinal worms, whether in children or adults. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for the cure of all cases of intestinal worms, whether in children or adults. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for the cure of all cases of intestinal worms, whether in children or adults.

THE HOMECOMING OF NURSE CAVELL.

SILENCE AND SORROW.
SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

London, and through London the Empire, paid its silent and reverent tribute to the memory of Edith Cavell, on May 15th. As the remains of the martyred nurse were borne first from Dover to London, from Victoria to Westminster Abbey, and thence down the Embankment and through the City to Liverpool-street Station, their passage was witnessed by thousands of men and women who bared and bowed their heads in honour of a noble patriot.

The King was represented, and Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were present at the simple but memorable service in the Abbey, and deeply impressive scenes marked the final obsequies under the walls of Norwich Cathedral.

In the ancient Abbey of Westminster, where our Kings and Queens have been crowned and our great dead sleep the last sleep, homage was paid on May 15th to the memory of a simple nurse. There is a tradition that St. Peter himself, appearing from heaven, consecrated the first church to be raised on the site by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, and during succeeding centuries the Abbey has stood, amidst change and decay and progress, as a witness of the faith for all generations of our people. But within its walls no service has ever been held like that of May 15th, when not London merely, not even England, but the British Empire, but all the liberal nations of the world, were represented in body or in spirit at a service held to commemorate the life and death of Edith Cavell, nurse, who died for her country, October 12th, 1915. In the strict sense of the Prayer Book, it was a funeral service, but, in reality, it was much more than that; it was a solemn festival of thanks, giving for a noble example of dignified, self-sacrificing, loyal duty performed in humility of spirit.

It marked the consummation not of a life, but of an age, for never before in any shrine in any land has honour been done in this way to a woman, much less to a woman who as a private individual had done great service for the State. We should have passed her in the street probably without remark, for she was just an ordinary daughter of a country parsonage. As a girl she left her quiet Norfolk home to tend the sick, undraining of the high destiny which was to be thrust upon her. Her career of mercy led her to Belgium, and there the overflowing charity in her heart brought down upon her the wrath of the conquering Germans in the early days of the war for freedom. The gospel of hate challenged the gospel of love when the Germans condemned this woman, who, as a pitiful ministrant of the sick and wounded, had no regard for the gulf which divides a nation from a nation. When she had been tried in secrecy and haste, and her small, frail body, riddled with German bullets, had been hidden in the earth on the outskirts of Brussels, it seemed as though the gospel of hate had triumphed. She stood, alone before her enemies, and welcomed with courage and fortitude "Sister Death," as St. Francis of Assisi welcomed her.

But that was not the end. Either the whole foundations of the Christian religion were to be undermined and the chivalry which guards the Red Cross to be killed, or the gospel of Love had, at last, to conquer. In Westminster Abbey, on May 15th, this solitary and heroic woman's victory was celebrated. Men and women of every class gathered in their thousands within those storied walls to mourn, but also to give thanks. The hymn which Florence Nightingale lighted amid the sufferings of the Crimea Edith Cavell had found in Belgium and had raised aloft, so that at last she has illumined the whole world with its radiance. She, being dead, yet speaketh, in quietness of spirit she has handed on to future generations a new testament of loyal and faithful service. She has joined the great army of martyrs, and the blood of the martyrs is not only the seed of the Church, but the seed also of the nations, as this great gathering attested. In honour of this faithful nurse, the East and the West sent their mourners; Japan and the United States were represented, as well as other Allied and neutral nations. The old Abbey became a microcosm of all that is best in the human race. Rank and fashion sat beside the great leaders of thought and action.

The King was represented by Brigadier General, the Earl of Athlone. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, was in a stall on one side of the choir, and opposite her Majesty was the first commoner of England, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Not a phase of national life but took its part in the service; nurses from all parts of the kingdom were present in hundreds in their distinctive, restful uniforms; V.A.D.'s were proud to share in the tribute; officers and men of the great fighting services, owing much to the tenderness of women for the sick and wounded, attended. Not for many a day has so varied a congregation filled the great nave and transepts of Westminster Abbey as that which assembled for the homecoming of Edith Cavell to the land of her fathers. It was a significant scene as the sequel to the greatest war the world has ever experienced—a world which is still bleeding from a thousand wounds. Of Catherine of Sienna it was written, as it might be written of Edith Cavell:

Then in her sacred saving hand
She took the sorrows of the land;
In maiden palms she lifted up
The sick time's blood-embittered cup,
And in her virgin garments furled
The faint limbs of a wounded world.

THE NOTE OF TRIUMPH.
The service was to have begun at noon, but the quarter-hour had struck before faint sounds were heard of Chopin's

Funeral March. They conveyed the knowledge that all that was mortal of Edith Cavell had come to the great western door of the Abbey, where the Dean (Bishop Ryle) and the choir were assembled to receive it. And those minutes of tense silence, as the vast congregation awaited the arrival of the cortege, were a not inappropriate prelude to the service. For half an hour the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Captain A. Williams, Mus. Doc., had been filling the vast recesses of the Abbey with solemn strains, beginning with Sullivan's overture, "In Memoriam." The music was well suited to the occasion. If it was mournful now and again, it intermittently sounded notes of triumph as the brass instruments rang out in challenging tones. Then came the interval of waiting. Surrounded by so great a multitude, sitting in unbroken, expectant silence, one confronted past, present, and future—having found a refuge from the noises and clamours of the multitude in enjoying at once solitude and society—and possessing the depth of their own spirit in stillness, without being shut out from the consolatory faces of the species—not thus was this English nurse, when she stood alone before her cruel accusers. Some such thoughts chased each other through the mind as the minutes of waiting slowly passed—of waiting for the coming of Edith Cavell, herself a woman, and the symbol of all the service and self-sacrifice of womanhood in these years of war.

And then at the far western end of the Abbey the tense stillness was broken by the opening sentences of the Burial Service, sung to Croft's music, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and then silence once more reigned as the stately, and yet simple, procession advanced. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and then again a silence, as the hymn was borne by a group of soldiers still nearer to the Sanctuary. The singers again intervened. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"LIFE'S CROWN WELL WON."
The choir had reached the top of the nave and passed to their stalls, and the coffin was borne on to the steps of the Sanctuary, where for a brief space it was to rest on its long journey from Brussels to Norwich. It was covered with the Union Jack, but on the top lay a simple cross in red and white, carnations and arm lilies, relieved by the delicate green of amaranth. An autographed card was attached bearing the following words:—

In memory of our brave, heroic, never-to-be-forgotten Miss Cavell.
Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won.
Now comes rest.

From ALEXANDRIA.
The moment was charged with all the significance of this unforgettable act of homage. In the congregation were sisters of the same lofty profession. Some had been trained with her in merciful duties; others had served with her as nurse, or had been under her just rule as matron; others remembered her going forth to Belgium, a simple, duty-loving woman, like unto themselves, leaving behind her few carefully-chosen friends; and now she had returned, and the heart of the nation was hers. "It seems impossible," whispered one woman in nurse's uniform, in a voice hardly under control, "that there lies the Edith Cavell that we knew and worked with." She had realised that men and women from the four corners of the world had gathered in this great shrine of the Anglo-Saxon race to honour this devoted woman's memory, because in the hour of ordeal she had held the standard of mercy high, with head unflinchingly erect, without earthly hope, in face of the enemy.

The service opened with the 23rd Psalm, which was chosen by Augustine as the hymn of the Martyrs, was on the lips of Bishop Hooper in his last hours, and has since become the favourite of English childhood. This woman had walked "through the valley of the shadow of death" and she had feared no evil, even when she stood awaiting the fatal volley. The Psalm ended, Bishop Ryle advanced to the steps of the sanctuary, at the head of the coffin, in its red, blue, and white coverings, and in clear tones, which reached the most distant heart, read the lesson, taken out of the first Chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. "And I saw a new Heaven and a new earth; for the first Heaven and the first earth had passed away; and the sea is no more." Verse by verse the prophetic words of St. John were given to the congregation in tones of firm conviction of their inner meaning. An anthem followed, Sullivan's setting of the third verse of the 23rd Psalm—music of calm assurance. The choir afterwards sang this never too familiar words from Revelations: "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so with the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

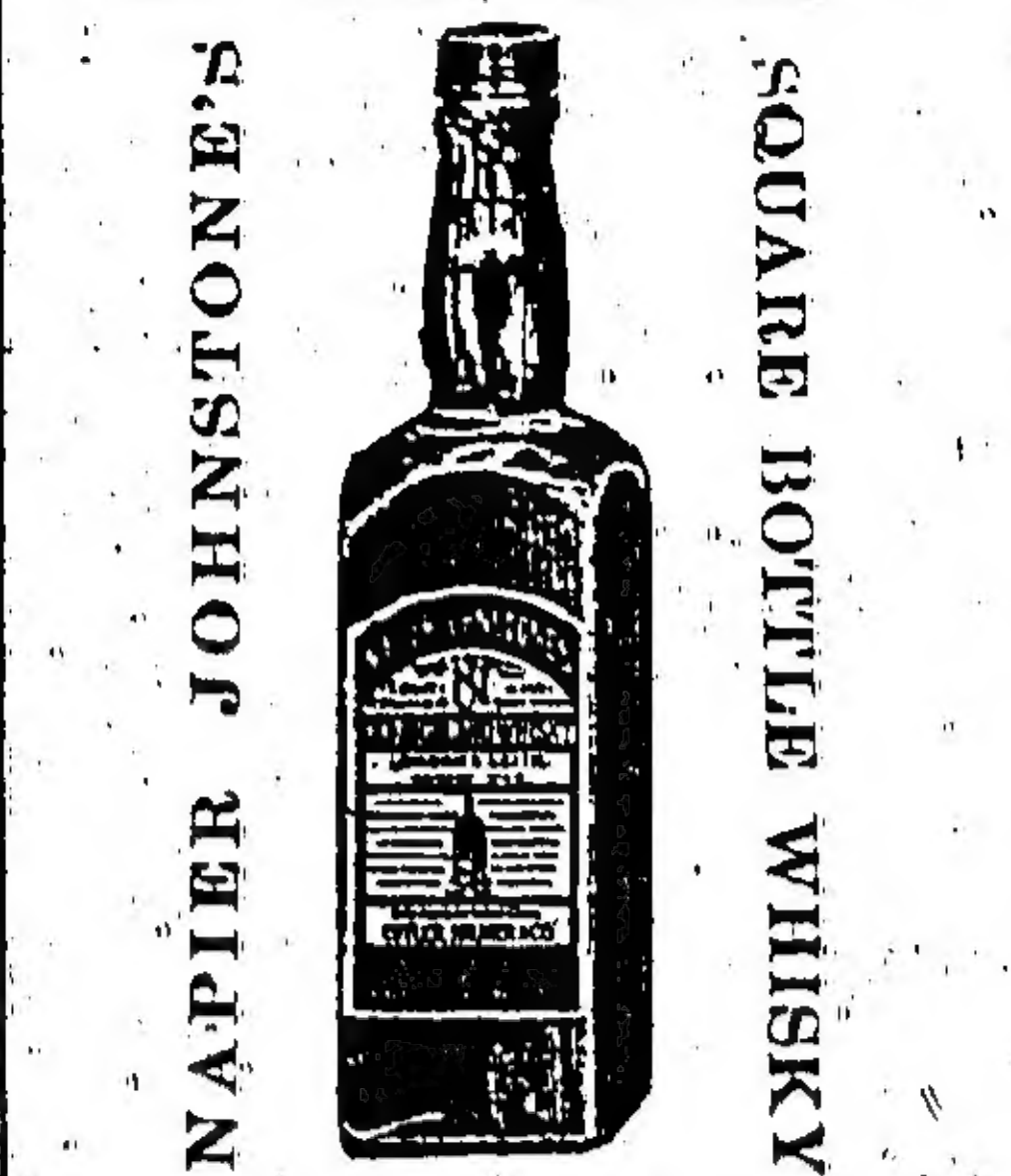
A couple of responses, the Lord's Prayer, and two collects, and the service ended with the singing of the hymn by which Henry F. Lyte, the dying vicar of Brixham, is remembered by worshippers the world over. "Abide with me," was Edith Cavell's song of faith as she met her doom.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
I have no weight and tears no bitterness;
Where is Death's sting? where, Grave,
Thy victory?
I triumph still if Thou abide with me.
The hymn was sung not merely by the choir, but by the whole vast congregation—men, women and children joined in union, as the organ pealed forth Dr. W. H. Monk's consoling and confident music. The service was at an end, and, standing before the high altar, the Dean pronounced the blessing.

"THE LAST POST."
Stillness then reigned over the whole building until, with dramatic insistence, a roll of drums; and then a crash, as though a salute were being fired at some distance, broke on the silence; the Dead March in "Saul" swept through the Abbey. And then again silence. Only a short interval of reverent waiting intervened, and from the eastern end of the Abbey church, where Henry VIII. stands, a swirl of drums was faintly heard, growing in intensity of sound from moment to moment, and then again dying away. And on the mourners broke (Continued at foot of next column)

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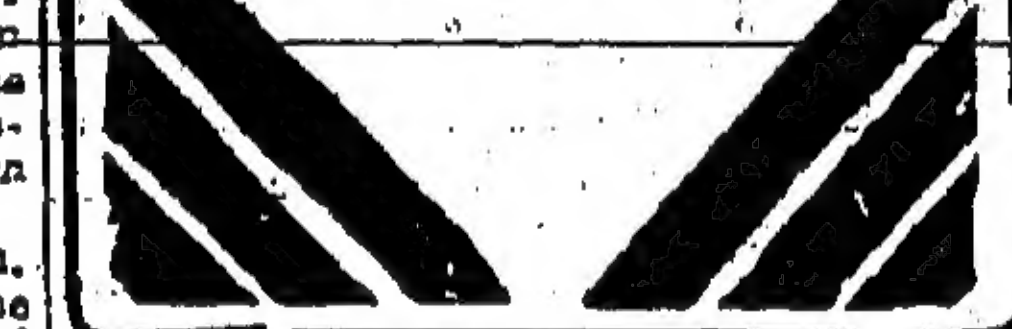
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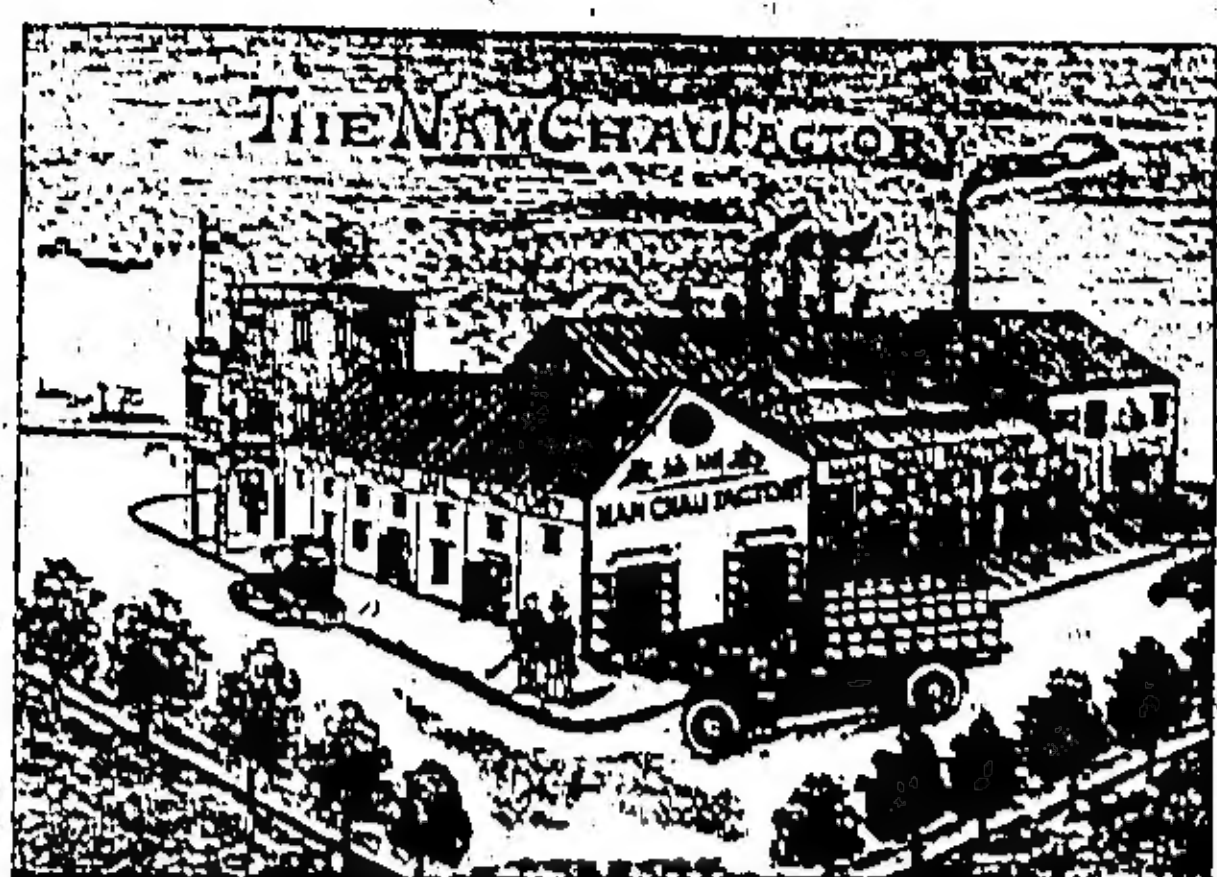


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the farewell notes of the bugles as they sounded "The Last Post." Yet with the farewell another note mingled. "You have won! You have won!" the bugles seemed to proclaim. The reveille having been sounded, the procession was reformed. The little group of soldiers took up once more their burden, covered by the Union Jack; the guard of honour fell in behind the cortege, and to the strains of Chopin's Funeral March the body of Edith Cavell was borne through the assembled congregation to the west door. The service began with music speaking of triumph. As the clergy, in advance of the bier, passed out into the warm sunlight, the mournful dirge of the opening passages of the march merged into cadences of victory. Thus Edith Cavell went on her way, through the crowded streets, the gentle conqueror over the powers of evil—but the conqueror.

Her memory passes henceforth into history, embodying this generation's grateful tribute, paid, in dark days as in bright, to the services which women at the front, as well as women at home, most of them unrecognized, have rendered in saving the world in this twentieth century. Edith Cavell was marked out by the Germans as the type, and to Edith Cavell, as the type, the world pays its homage.—Daily Telegraph.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufacture the most important point is improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims. Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health. In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured. Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes; there is no residuum. Prices are moderate so as to induce new business. Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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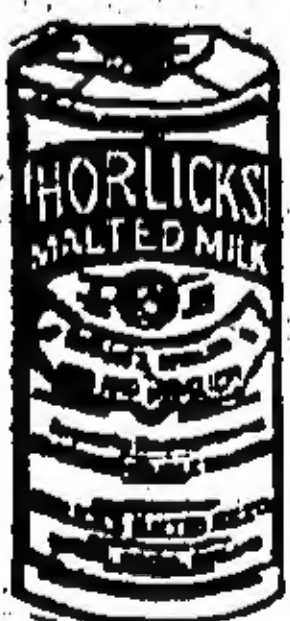
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 28th.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
The King and Queen seem to have discovered an admirable solution of the difficulties of presentations at Court after so long an interval by dispensing with the elaborate, and frequently tedious, "Court" and "Drawing-rooms," and instead introducing afternoon garden parties at Buckingham Palace. The innovation is more in accordance with modern ideas. It is also, it may be noted, an approximation to the old time custom, when those who had the entire could see their Sovereign without the necessity of appearing in an elaborate and expensive special costume for the occasion. The gardens of Buckingham Palace are very beautiful, and will make an ideal setting for the parties to be held there during the summer.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Of late the Prince of Wales has been coming prominently before the public. A few nights ago he was the guest of the Savage Club at dinner, and was duly initiated as an honorary member of the famous circle. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that in these days the "Savages," though claiming to maintain the old literary and artistic traditions of Bohemian London, are in fact quite afraid and respectful to the verge of dullness. However, the Prince enjoyed himself. Before leaving he scratched his name, "Edward P." in pencil on the wall of the club behind the chairman's seat—a privilege accorded very distinguished visitors. In August the Prince is to visit Canada; and he has a full programme here before then of the foundation-stone-laying-opening-ceremony description which in time becomes the base of existence of Royal personages in his position. Meanwhile it is understood that he will shortly set up his own establishment at York House, the modest-looking dwelling in Pall Mall near the old Palace of St. James.

RETURN OF THE "SEASON."

Something in the nature of a "Season" has returned to London. Royal Opera is once more installed at Covent Garden, the great classic home of music having been swept clean after use during war time as a repository for furniture removed from big hotels that were commandeered for Government offices. The "Derby" is restored as a national institution; and Ascot, by all accounts, is going to be a grand affair. Polo is beginning, and brilliant gatherings are seen at Richmond. There are riders by the score in the Park every morning. Henley is coming into its own again; the "week" there is to be a social rendezvous on pre-war lines, and fabulous prices are being paid for houses on or near the River for the occasion.

MONEY TALKS.

The streets of the West-End, especially the great shopping centres, were never so crowded as they are in these gracious days of early Summer. Regent-street, Oxford-street, and thereabouts are thronged. What strikes one is the extraordinary craze for bright colours. Fanciful blue, emerald green, cerise, and canary yellow (I write as an amateur) pass and re-pass in bewildering succession, and cut across the greyness of the world like a brilliant song.

There are all the outward and visible signs of wealth everywhere; money shouts at you in luxurious motor-cars without number, and rich clothes. A woman dressed in the height of fashion represents in the garments she wears what would have been considered a small fortune in days not long ago. Ordinary frocks worn by the Daughters of Eve are marked up in the windows at anything from 20 to 45 guineas; the price of a hat is 10 or 15 guineas, and even more; a pair of shoes costs five guineas—and these prices are freely paid. A lady of my acquaintance making a purchase in a Bond-street shop fancied a blouse in the show-room and asked the price. "Twenty-seven, madam," said the assistant. "That's reasonable," was the reply, "I'll have that." "Twenty-seven guineas, madam, of course!" Men's clothes are also outrageously dear. I can personally vouch for 10 guineas being demanded (and paid!) for an ordinary lounge suit. Ten guineas is an average price.

UNIVERSITIES AND TRADE.

A movement has been started to enlist the assistance of the Universities to encourage young men on taking their degree to adopt a business career. As matters stand now, the majority of "Varsity men" look for a livelihood to one or other of the professions—to medicine, the law, some post in the Civil Service, or the like. But it is well-known that very many are unable to "make good" in these overcrowded walks of life.

It is, however, just this type of highly educated men who are wanted in industry and trade. Employers are looking for them. The proposal is that some at least of the "thief seats of learning" should introduce definite courses for undergraduates desirous of entering industrial or commercial life after taking their degree. The value of the services of the University trained man has not been adequately realised, hitherto. But there are signs of an awakening in this respect, as for instance, in the case of the big oil Combine's gift of £200,000 to Cambridge as an endowment for chemical research for trade development.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

No single event since the Armistice has filled the public mind so completely

as the attempt of Hawker and Grieve to fly the Atlantic. The sporting spirit shown in deciding to set out instantly on hearing that the Americans had started for the Azores en route for Europe appealed to the popular imagination. "We must beat the Yanks," said Hawker as he climbed into his machine and vanished into the vast spaces of the Atlantic on an immeasurably greater task.

There has been a tendency to blame the Admiralty for not arranging to render assistance to the intrepid airmen. But the answer is that the flight was a privately organised affair. It was for a £10,000 prize offered by the *Daily Mail*, and was an advertisement for that paper, as well as for certain types of aeroplane engines. The question of national prestige was incidental. Clearly the Government could not be expected to have a chain of ships (even if they were available) across the Atlantic for weeks, or months, till the airmen were ready to make the attempt. The Americans had a ship patrol, it is true, but in that case the American Government initiated and organised the flight and assumed all responsibility.

However, having said this it may be added that opinion generally leans to the view that the British Government might well have organised a British flight, laying down its own conditions and making its own arrangements.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the League of Nations Union at the Caxton Hall, with Viscount Bruce in the chair, H.E. Cheng Ting Wang, formerly Vice-President of the Chinese House of Commons, was the principal speaker. He said while China is a great country she is, unfortunately, weak, and therefore had been subject to the repeated humiliations of alien Imperialism. Would the League of Nations be powerful enough to combat the Imperialistic designs of some States who are members of the League? Answering the question himself he remarked, "I may be permitted to say that the recent adverse decision of the Council of Prime Ministers (in Paris) concerning the German rights in Shantung has made me somewhat sceptical. But, pinning my faith upon the promises of the future, I still believe the League will mean much to China."

Sir Charles Addis, the distinguished manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London, declared that China has won her right to take her place in the comity of nations, and if she chooses, to occupy a seat in the League of Nations. "But," he added, "the privilege she has won are contingent on China signing the Treaty of Peace." For China to refuse to sign would be, he said, "the height of madness," and "unadvised folly," since she would forfeit all the advantages to be obtained from the League.

CHINA AND WAR.

Sir Douglas Haig's startling reference to the Far East as the part of the world where the real peril of a new war lies has been widely discussed in the Press here. The subject is the text of an interview which the Paris correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* has had with Mr. C. T. Wong, who, with his colleagues, represents the Chinese Republic at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Wong declares himself strongly impressed that Sir Douglas Haig, the "commander of great armies," should direct attention to the spiritual and moral forces that will direct the future. He also stated—

"When Sir Douglas spoke of the British Empire as being based on idealism he expressed a truth with which I agree—that an Empire will die if its idealism does. His conception of levelling up the standard of life and of civilisation in the Far East is one with which I also agree heartily. The Kaiser's conception of policy in the Far East was entirely contrary. His view was to strike with the 'imperial fist' that it was the duty of Europe to exploit the East for the advantage of the white people."

"The whole point is that if the four hundred millions of Chinese are to be forced to fight for their existence there will be a terrible war between the white peoples and the Chinese. But the Chinese do not believe in war; they believe in moral forces to build up a civilisation of a higher order. We younger men in China are doing our best to convince China to go against militarism and develop on democratic lines. We are firmly convinced that the nations can adjust their differences through a right conception of the relation between nation and nation, and through the supremacy of international law over violence and physical force. In our effort to establish a true democracy in China we are convinced that an effective way of realising our objective is to bring Christianity to the Chinese people."

In that endeavour we have been very successful, especially in the last decade. A large number of influential men of the educated classes have become Christians. I can give three instances of the different kinds of men. There is Mr. N. O. Neth, the son of a former Viceroy, and the grandson of Marquis Feng Kuo-fan, the best-known statesman of the nineteenth century; Mr. Ching Pang-ping; and Mr. Chang Pong, the Principal of Nan-kai School, the leading private school in North China to-day."

It is interesting to note that Mr. C. T. Wong is himself the son of a well-known Chinese pastor, and that he was educated at the Anglo-Chinese College of the London Missionary Society at Tientsin before entering on (as the *Westminster Gazette* puts it) "his brilliant and stainless political career."—H.B.

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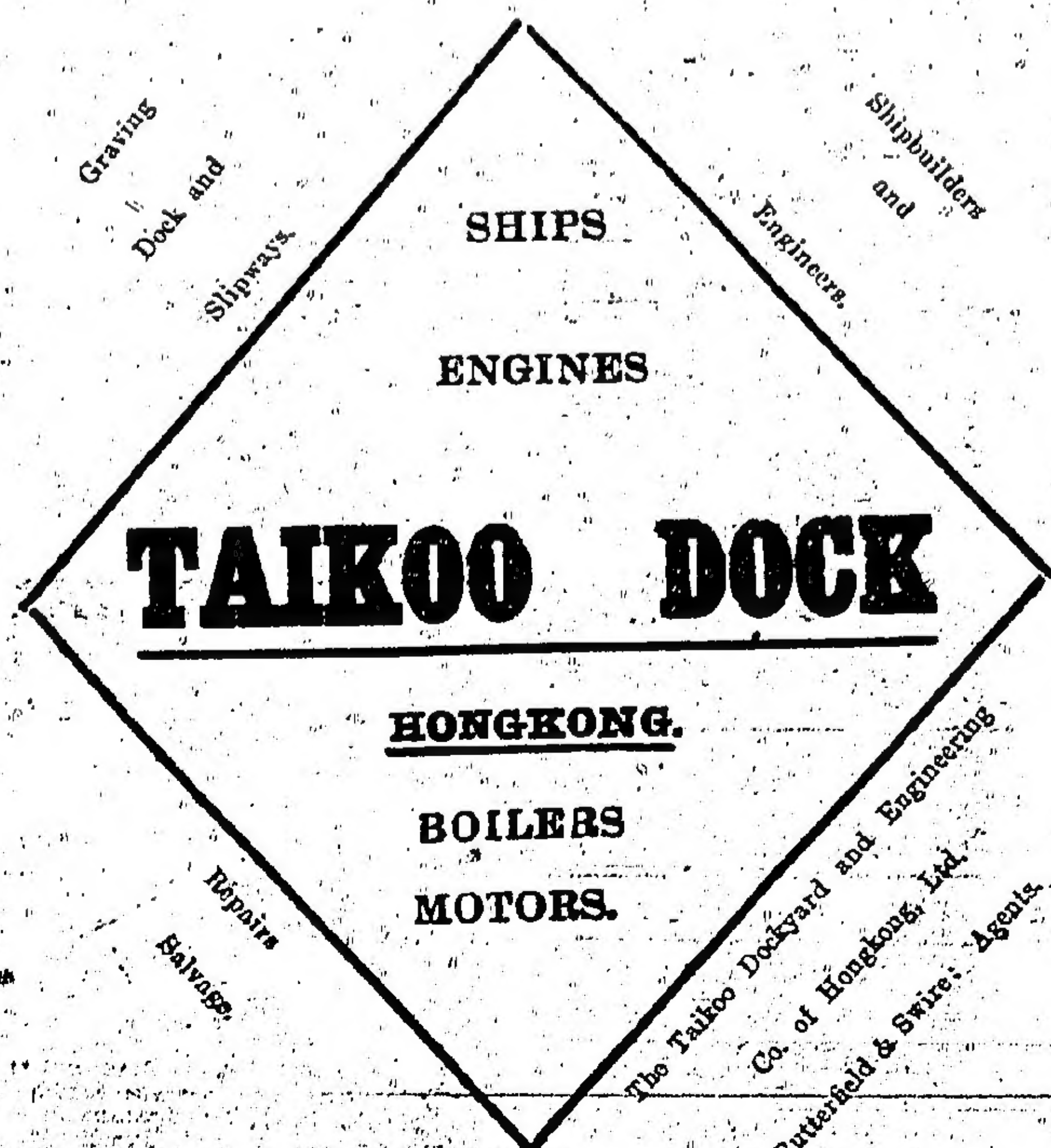
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 31st.

Princess, British str., 1,376 tons, Capt. Roberts, from Wuhu, which port she left on July 2nd, with a cargo of rice. — B. & S.

July 31st.

British str., 710 tons, Capt. McCallan, from Wuhu, which port she left on July 2nd, with a cargo of rice. — Carmichael & Clarke.

Chogo Maru, Japanese str., 3,351 tons, Capt. Yamamoto, from Singapore, which port she left on July 3rd, with a general cargo. — T.K.K.

British str., 3,429 tons, Capt. Fysh, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 3rd, with a general cargo. — Mackenzie & Co.

British str., 1,153 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, with a general cargo. — Douglas & Co.

French str., 739 tons, Capt. Norwan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. — Lapique & Co.

British str., 1,376 tons, Capt. Songlund, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 3rd, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

Shanghai, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo. — Wo Hing.

Dutch str., 2,331 tons, Capt. van Schele, from Batavia, with a general cargo including sugar. — J.C.L.

British str., 1,677 tons, Capt. Pritchard, from Singapore, which port she left on July 2nd, with a general cargo. — Tuen Kee.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Danera*, on July 31st: — Mr. K. H. Ross, Mr. S. H. Levy, Mr. B. Lazarus, Mr. K. Ross, Mrs. M. V. Jones, Sister F. Keely, Mr. W. MacFarlane, Lieut. C. C. Footner, Mr. W. Gray, Mrs. Ross, Miss D. Pittavin, Mr. P. C. Talbot, Mr. Shroff, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. A. Martin, Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cederberg, Mrs. W. G. Pittavin, Mr. F. C. Garstin, and Mr. M. Joblin.

SHIPPING ITEM.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* which left Hongkong on June 15th, reached Vancouver on June 20th.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1918.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 31st, at 11.35. — No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has again increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it remains lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 37.49 inches, against an average of 42.19 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows: —

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. and S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 31st.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.83	29.88
Temperature	81	81	81
Humidity	83	84	83
Wind Direction	SW	South	SW
Force	3	2	2
Weather	cd	o	o
Rain	0.11	—	0.25

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th 80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 9th to 15th July, 1919.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	9	8.26	6.2	2.14	1.8
Thur.	10	8.59	6.3	2.35	1.3
Fri.	11	9.18	6.3	1.7	0.9
Satur.	12	9.59	6.3	1.43	0.8
Su.	13	10.30	6.3	2.28	0.9
Mon.	14	10.51	6.3	4.12	0.4
Tues.	15	11.11	6.3	4.45	0.5
		11.36	6.3	5.20	0.5

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS	JAVA	—	—	—
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	18th July	20th July	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA	18th July	—	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

YORK BUILDING, 1st Floor.
Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct

S.S. "BINTANG"

will be despatched as above on or about

AUGUST 2nd, 1919.

For freight apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BARRERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COOUPON."
Telephone No. 134.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office — 110, DECATUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NAGOYA"	31st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.
"DUNERA" 10th July, D'light.
"DILWARA" 25th July, D'light.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.
"JAPAN" 22nd July, D'light.
Due CALCUTTA 13th Aug.

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.
"DILWARA" 14th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI Only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
27, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG. Agents.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "EURYADES"

for NEW YORK via PANAMA, on July 9th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above port on July 25th.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Agents.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	10th July, D'light.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A regular service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

JOHORE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Onoda.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215

CP & OS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER	From HONGKONG	Due VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	July 10th	July 28th
Monteagle	July 29th	Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7th	Aug. 25th
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20th	Sept. 10th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4th	Sept. 22nd
Monteagle	Oct. 7th	Nov. 1st
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 20th
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16th	Nov. 6th
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30th	Nov. 17th
Monteagle	Dec. 16th	Jan. 9th
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27th	Dec. 15th
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11th	Jan. 1st
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25th	Jan. 12th

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change
"EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$491 Subject to change
"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$491 Subject to change

CANADIAN NEW TRAIN DE LUX
"THE TRAIN-CANADA LIMITED"
Vancouver to Montreal
24.12 hours.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about JULY 16th.

for SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... August 15th.

"WEST ISLAY" ... Late August.

"HEPPBURN" ... Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel MANSON.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA
KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...	REGULAR SERVICE FOR
NANYO MARU No. 2...	FREIGHT BETWEEN
NANYO MARU No. 3...	HONGKONG, BANGKOK
SODEGAURA MARU...	AND OR
KYODO MARU No. 13...	SINGAPORE.
TAMON MARU No. 1...	
ASOSAN MARU	
CHIAN MARU	

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Agent,

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 140 and 155.



KUCHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUCHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOUL. HERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, MANILA, CEBU, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 3106.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRERA, DELAGOIA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRERA, DELAGOIA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RIVERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RIVERMAN & CO., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
(General Agents.)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 9th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 9th July, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINUA"	On 10th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNING"	On 10th July, Noon.
WANGHAI, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"KUNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"KUNING"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUNING"	On 12th July, Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"SINKIANG"	On 13th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 14th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooking.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation, for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKON"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 10th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIKON"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY, 15th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIKON"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 18th July, at 1 P.M.

For Amoy Passengers Only.

The S.S. "Haihong" for Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUREST BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 14th, and the S.S. "WEST COYAB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.

SS. "ECUADOR" ... July 16th, 1919.
SS. "VENEZUELA" ... Aug. 12th, 1919.
SS. "COLOMBIA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	11th Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	10th July, D'light	25th July
DILWARA	26th July.	13th Aug.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 22nd July | 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	14th July.	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. COPLAND & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.
BADO MARU (calling Marseilles) ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSEIN MARU ... Sunday, 13th July.
TOTOMI MARU ... Friday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July.
KAIFUKU MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.
KAMO MARU ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Ospe, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 29 S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TONYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 25th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 14th.
TONYO MARU	18,600	Sept. 10th.
SRIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAISO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, R. & ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

REGISTERED AND PATENTED

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(16,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
Aug. 10th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prater's Buildings

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1942.

